

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 21,559. [Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

PRICE ONE PENNY.

SYDNEY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1907.

12 PAGES.

PRICE 1d.

## SUMMARY.

Mrs. Thaw gave further sensational evidence yesterday in the trial of Harry Thaw at New York.

She said White told her he had put a beautiful girl of 15 in an artificial pie at a bachelor dinner.

Birds were with her in the pie and when the girl jumped out the birds flew around the guest.

The elections for the Transvaal were fought with much spirit.

The incomplete results indicate that the Progressive will have a strong compact minority.

Mr. Churchill says that South Africa is steadily advancing towards prosperity, unity, peace and federation.

The trial of the Boers who raided Bechuanaland from German South-West Africa has been concluded.

Pet. Ferreira, the leader, and four others, were sentenced to death.

The Butter Bill introduced into the Commons provides for the registration of factories where butter is re-worked.

The bill limits the amount of moisture to 16 per cent. in butter and margarine, and to 32 per cent. in substitutes.

Mr. Edmund (Liberal) called a majority of over 100,000 (Liberal) for Abderdeen South in place of Mr. James Bryce, resigned.

Foreign Consuls at Odessa have appealed to their Ambassadors against the lawlessness and outrages on foreigners in the city.

The Governor has warned the Black Hawks that it will be dissolved if there is any repetition.

President Roosevelt has signed the Immigration Bill excluding Asiatic labourers from the United States.

Mr. Balfour, speaking on an amendment to the Address in Reply, said the Government should enter the Imperial Conference with an open mind.

How, he asked, were the bonds of Empire to be intact if a Zollverein was declared to be formed?

He believed our fiscal and industrial necessities would compel us to widen the basis of taxation.

Sir Charles Dilke has introduced into the Commons a bill providing for a single franchise for elections for men and women.

Mr. Knox put further questions to the Postmaster-General yesterday in the Representatives respecting the mail contract.

The Postmaster-General, in replying, said that the telegraphic representations by James Laid and Sons had arrived in Melbourne.

Mr. Beardford had retired, but the firm still remained in the syndicate, and it was not proposed to alter the position in any way.

He had seen Mr. Trevisa Clarke, whose visit to Australia was not for the purpose of securing any alteration in the contract.

He had resumed the debate on the Address in Reply.

He said the Government's supporters were reduced from 19 to 15, and his regret was that the old conditions remained.

In the last Parliament the socialists dominated the Senate. In the present House they were helpless.

In the interests of Australian politics no action could be made to thwart a settlement of the fiscal question.

It had been the disturbing element in Australian politics for 50 years, and he hoped to see the tariff promptly settled.

Socialism had altered the political complexion of affairs in Australia, and should be given a free hand.

The only thing that separated his party and that of Mr. Deakin was socialism.

It was nonsense to identify Liberalism with protection or free-trade.

He wished to express his profound dissent from the action of the Government in bringing the Governor-General into politics.

He referred to the recommendation by the Governor-General to amend the Preferential Trade Act in his session.

Mr. Reid said Mr. Reid and the newspapers in his own State had said there was no fiscal issue.

And that the electors would determine only between Mr. Reid's party and the socialists.

Three-fourths of the House were now for dealing with the tariff, and one-fourth against it.

It remained for the House to give effect to it.

Recognising the necessity for the existence of a Labour party he looked forward to the time when it would alter its methods.

No one would say that the piecemeal treatment of the tariff last year was satisfactory.

They had now to look at the tariff through a lens as well as a protective glass.

Mr. Deakin also referred to the administration of New Guinea, the Imperial Conference, and other questions.

Speaking to the Address in Reply, Mr. Deakin explained the principles which the Commonwealth would submit to the Imperial Conference.

Contracts respecting the introduction of labour for Queensland sugar plantations were taken in the Senate.

It is not in question in the Senate, it was stated that Ministers were considering schemes for introducing white labour.

Speaking on the Address in Reply, Senator Dobson said Mr. Deakin should have formed a Liberal-Labour Ministry.

He did not think the country would be properly represented at the Imperial Conference by Mr. Deakin.

He would probably misrepresent the Commonwealth with regard to an Australian navy.

Senator Croft (W.A.) made an attack upon John Forrest.

He said it looked as if they had been some sort of alliance between Sir John Forrest and the anti-socialists.

Sir John Forrest was a political turncoat, and was to be associated with his Ministerial colleagues.

A terrible tragedy is reported to have taken place at Gunnison.

Frances Ann Burns, the mother of a large family, is alleged to have stabbed James Ernest McCormick to death.

The Marine Court holds that the abandonment of the half-breed Macdwain near Lord Howe Island was culpable.

In the case of the Amazons the Court's decision is that the mishap was due to the captain's risky navigation.

At last night's meeting of the Sydney Labor Council, Mr. Bryan made an attack on the State Chief Justice.

The Commissioner on alleged gold stealing in Western Australia has presented his report.

He finds that there is no direct evidence of gold stealing, but recommends more stringent legislation.

The Minister for Works, Mr. Lee, formally opened the Lithgow show yesterday.

He regretted that there was not greater regard for the producer where he had a right to look for it.

The wholesale price did not pay the producer, and the retail price was nearly prohibitive to most people.

There was great room for improvement in means of distribution from grower to buyer.

Continuing, Mr. Lee said no place in the State was more favourable for the inauguration of iron and steel works than Lithgow.

The Government would not be slow in giving the proper communication if it became necessary to work larger deposits.

He saw no reason to prevent the Lithgow Works from exporting steel and iron at a profit.

At the Stanmore-Murphy colliery some of the men working in the tops drew from £18 to £20 for a fortnight's labour.

George Look, the last plague patient removed to the Coast Hospital, died yesterday.

The Queensland Full Court has decided an important income tax case.

FARMER'S AUTUMN DISPLAY.  
FASHIONS BEAUTIFUL,  
STYLES EXQUISITE.

"More lovely than a vision brought  
From out the early morning thought."

Our girls have been the Fairies Realm of Fashion, and have captured for us some of the most captivating, the brightest, and the most beautiful jewels thereof. These we are now displaying in our Showrooms.

The elections for the Transvaal were fought with much spirit.

The incomplete results indicate that the Progressives will have a strong compact minority.

Mr. Churchill says that South Africa is steadily advancing towards prosperity, unity, peace and federation.

The trial of the Boers who raided Bechuanaland from German South-West Africa has been concluded.

Pet. Ferreira, the leader, and four others, were sentenced to death.

The Butter Bill introduced into the Commons provides for the registration of factories where butter is re-worked.

The bill limits the amount of moisture to 16 per cent. in butter and margarine, and to 32 per cent. in substitutes.

Mr. Edmund (Liberal) called a majority of over 100,000 (Liberal) for Abderdeen South in place of Mr. James Bryce, resigned.

Foreign Consuls at Odessa have appealed to their Ambassadors against the lawlessness and outrages on foreigners in the city.

The Governor has warned the Black Hawks that it will be dissolved if there is any repetition.

President Roosevelt has signed the Immigration Bill excluding Asiatic labourers from the United States.

Mr. Balfour, speaking on an amendment to the Address in Reply, said the Government should enter the Imperial Conference with an open mind.

How shall every language describe the beauty of the Royal Mail Steamers? The "THIN LINE" is the most graceful, the "THICK LINE" the most solid, the "SPECIAL LINE" the most ornate, the "CARGO LINE" the most utilitarian.

A PARIS MODEL COSTUME in blue colour has already been much copied. It is in Corduroy Velvet, with a wide lace border, and lined with silk throughout.

One of the most STYLINGLY BEAUTIFUL CLOTHES ever seen is the PARIS MODEL COSTUME in white colour.

It is exquisitely trimmed Chantilly and Guipure, relieved by touches of pale yellow.

It is both smart and white, trimm'd hand embroidery, lace, velvet, etc., in white, and rich colours.

We invite your inspection.

CHIC MILLINERY.

"A matchless hat well matched her matches face."

We are displaying many hats, matchless in style and beauty. Thus we have maintained our reputation for quality and taste, and our Models are the efforts of Fashions for the season.

We give below brief descriptions of just a few of the latest models, and hope you will like them.

Please call and inspect them, and may they be required by you.

They can also suggest any particular variation you desire, and we will do our best to supply.

Call on us, or write, and we will be pleased to send you our catalogues.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

ROBERTSON, PORT ELIZABETH, and PORT ALLEGRA.

THE UNION LINE.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.**

**CHEAP COMBINED RAIL AND RIVER EXCURSIONS TO THE HAWKESBURY RIVER, IN CONNECTION WITH THE STEAMER GENERAL TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY NEXT.**

Train will leave Sydney at 6.5 a.m.; from Milson's Point at 8.30 a.m. The river trip will occupy about two hours.

Return Fares from Sydney and Suburban Stations:—Is 6d First-class; Is 6d Second-class.

Refreshments can be obtained on board the steamer at reasonable rates.

TO PARKESVILLE (on the George's River).

TO MURRAY (on the Hawkesbury River).

Train will leave Sydney at 4.30 p.m., calling at all stations: 24 miles by rail and 16 by steamer.

RETURN FARES FROM SYDNEY (including Steamer Trip):—First-class, 2s 3d; Second-class, Is 6d.

Refreshments can be obtained on the ground at city prices.

TO THE NEPEAN RIVER (Penrith).

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

Trains will leave Sydney for Penrith at 8.35 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

RETURN FARES FROM SYDNEY (including rail, coach, and steamer):—First-class, Is 6d; Second-class, 4s.

Refreshments can be obtained on board the steamer.

COMBINED TRIPS TO HAWKESBURY AND NEWCASTLE RETURNING VIA MANLY, AND PORT HEDLAND.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

Cheap Tickets, Is 6d First-class, will be issued at Central and Sydenham Booking Offices, also at Strathfield and Milson's Point Stations, to include journey by rail to Hawkesbury, thence to Newport by steamer, from Newport to Manly by coach, and from Manly to Sydney.

Passengers will travel by the 9.5 a.m. train from Sydney, and 8.30 a.m. train from Milson's Point.

Similar Tickets will be issued at the Manly Ferry Wharf, Circular Quay, by steamers leaving at 8.30 a.m. and passing through the Manly Ferry to opposite wharves to those travelling from Sydney. The steamer from Newport will arrive at Hawkesbury in time to connect with the 4.30 p.m. train for Sydney. Excursionists must join the S.S. Cora at Hawkesbury Station and at Newport.

The tickets will be available for return for one week from date of issue.

By Order of the Commissioners.  
H. McLACHLAN, Secretary.

**CENTRAL RAILWAY CAFE, ON PLATFORM OF SYDNEY STATION.****8 COURSE DINNER, 18.**

AFTERNOON TEA—Ice, Strawberries, Fruit, and Confectionery, Cakes, etc.

MEALS OBTAINABLE FROM 6 A.M. TILL 1.15 P.M.

OPEN SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

LARGEST, COOLEST, AND BEST APPOINTED RESTAURANT ROOM IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

F. HART, Lessee.

**AMUSEMENTS.****WONDERLAND CITY.****SUNDAY PROMENADE CONCERTS.****MONDAY CONCERTS.**

On SUNDAY NEXT, open-air Concerts will be held Afternoon and Evening at Wonderland City, when the best Vocal and Musical Talents will contribute to the Annual Programmes.

ADMISSION FREE. A Collection will be made.

The Newtown Brass Band will play from 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Thomas Miller, will play from 8.30 p.m.

A Cavalry Concert will be given in the Theatre during the afternoon.

Theatre doors open at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Julius Knight, with "ROBIN HOOD,"

Mr. Williamson's NEW ENGLISH DRAMATIC CO.

The usual advance booking arrangement will obtain.

DANCING LESSONS PRIVATELY IN CLARENCE, Mrs. H. Morris, 10 Pitt-street, every afternoon, and evening; Perfect Walk, Lancet (porter), and all dances. 10 Pitt-street (near King's). OXFORD STREET, Mrs. H. Morris, 10 Pitt-street (near King's). (LATE ATHENEUM, BRICKFIELD HILL).

WED. AND SAT. AT 8. NIGHTLY AT 8. WORLD'S PICTURESCOPE CO.

WORLD'S PICTURESCOPE CO.

WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

ELITE ORCHESTRA.

THREE SHOWS IN ONE.

PRICES.—Is front seats; 6d back seats and Gallery.

M A S O N I C H A L L , NORTH SYDNEY.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.

CLAY'S VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

6d ADMISSION; FRONT SEATS, 6d EXTRA.

STANDARD THEATRE, CASTLEBREAM-STREET,

EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY NIGHTS.

Seats may be Booked Daily at Theatre.

**HER MAJESTY'S.**

Under the direction of J. C. WILLIAMSON.

**TITTELL BRUNET'S FAREWELL.**

TO SYDNEY.

**LAST SEVEN NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.**

THIS (FRIDAY) FEBRUARY 23.

Possibly THE LAST NIGHT OF

"LEAH KLESCHNA."

with MISS TITTELL BRUNE, ss., "LEAH."

Supported by Mr. THOMAS KINGSTON, and J. C. WILLIAMSON'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

for FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.

Thomas Racey's Delightful Comedy Drama,

"SUNDAY."

MISS TITTELL BRUNE, ss., "LEAH."

Supported by Mr. THOMAS KINGSTON, and J. C. WILLIAMSON'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

for FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.

Thomas Racey's Delightful Comedy Drama,

"SUNDAY."

MISS TITTELL BRUNE, ss., "LEAH."

when will be presented A GREAT SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

ADMITTED NO FREE PLACES.

Admission as usual.

Mr. THOMAS KINGSTON, 6s.

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

THE LYCEUM, PIT-STREET.

Miss Director and Manager C. SPENCER.

SPECIAL MATINEE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 2.30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.

SPENCER'S AMERICAN THEATRESCOPE COMPANY.

TENTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.

PRESS OPINION.

ENDORSED BY THE PUBLIC.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL CLASSES.

FATIGUED BY PACKED HOUSES.

NIGHTLY.

A FEAST OF THEATRICAL REALM.

UNEQUALLED AND UNPARSED.

NOTE OUR PRICES—2s, Is, and 6d. Children Half-prices except Gaily Paling's. Day Sale White.

NO CHARGE FOR BOOKING. NO EARLY BOOKING.

ALL SYDNEY IS TRAVELLING BY THE WORLD'S TOURING CARS.

TRAIN will leave the PIT-STREET (18) STATION TO-DAY.

TO THE OXFORD STREET, NIAGARA FALLS.

TO THE KING'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

TO THE ROYAL HOTEL, VANCOUVER.

TO THE ROYAL HOTEL, CALIFORNIA.

TO THE ROYAL HOTEL, VANCOUVER.



# ON THE LAND.

## FARM AND STATION.

### DRY FARMING.

#### A REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE.

#### LAND SYNDICATES' DEVICE.

#### OFFICIAL CONDEMNATION.

During the past few months New South Wales farmers have been flooded with advice on the question of "dry" farming, and re-thrashed for their bennettness in not abandoning their accustomed methods, and embracing fortune by the adoption of the Campbell system of dry farming. A section of the press has cited many examples of the marvellous results in the semi-arid portions of the United States, and one man has been asked what of the industry. Mr. Tull was a young smiling master, wheat fields sowing 30 and 40 bushels to the acre, with the inference that it was only a question of a year or two until agriculture could be successfully pushed into Central Australia. Particular emphasis was laid on an article in the July number of the "Century" magazine, which was reprinted in full, and from which many enthusiastic conclusions were drawn. The story of this magic-working system was disseminated in these columns, as well, in fact, by most farmers of any knowledge of agricultural conditions. Mr. H. K. Bors, of the Paddocks district, went further, and wrote to the Agricultural Department of the semi-arid areas, and an application to be allowed to farm for the vigour of its policy and the authenticity of its statements. The reply of the department, which is supplied to us by Mr. Bors, is of special interest, not only because of its exposure of the interested force behind this money-making swindle, but also because of its comment on the progress of cultivation methods generally. The letter, which is signed by E. C. Chilcott, Agriculturist in charge of Dry Land Agriculture, is as follows:

"Dear Sir.—Your favour of August 28, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, regarding inquiry into the claims of dry farming, has been referred to the office for reply.

The various land companies who are exploiting the lands in the semi-arid portions of the Great Arid Area have, in addition to the legitimate claims, succeeded in obtaining space in various magazines for articles making the most extravagant claims concerning the wonderful results that can be obtained by the application of the dry method, and making the claim that the climate of this part of the country is undergoing a permanent change for the better, mainly due to the increased rainfall, and the August number of the "World," No. 29, contains articles of this character. It is surprising that any reputable magazine should allow their pages to be used for such purposes, but it is the fact that they do, and it therefore becomes the duty of the Department of Agriculture, to, as far as possible, correct the very erroneous impressions made by these publications.

What is this much-advertised Campbell method? In one of his publications Mr. Campbell, the so-called inventor of the method, admits that he does not know himself that the Campbell method is not, therefore, not liable to make the same admission.

From the magazine articles referred to one would infer that there was something very remarkable about the Campbell method, which, it is claimed, is to revolutionise the agriculture of the semi-arid portions of the country. A careful perusal of the various advertisements emanating from Mr. Campbell and his associates, fails to reveal anything particularly new or wonderful. Mr. Campbell advocates deep ploughing, but that has been practised and advocated ever since the beginning of agriculture in the country, and is now in European countries at a very early date. Mr. Campbell also advocates early fall ploughing, but this practice has been recognised as desirable by the farmers in the Great Arid Area for many years.

If, however, many of them have often failed to do their ploughing as early as they should, I think there are very few farmers who question the value of early fall ploughing.

Mr. Campbell advocates the use of the disc or some other form of harrow, upon the stubble, immediately after harvest, and before ploughing, in order to break up the surface crust.

This is a good practice, but it is a

system of agriculture more destructive of the organic matter than the one advocated by Mr. Campbell and his followers."

The remainder of the letter will be published to-morrow.

#### ITEMS.

It is expected that the regulations of the Vegetation Diseases Act will be gazetted in a few days, and the measure will then come into force. The Act was passed only at the end of last session, so that its proclamation has not been, under ordinary circumstances, duly delayed. With the somewhat extraordinary conditions prevailing, however, the Government should have endeavoured to get it into force at the earliest possible moment, and no more time should now be lost. War against the fruit fly must be carried on in the fruit districts, but owing to the time that has elapsed the Act can do very little good this summer. A Penman Hills grower who called at this office yesterday complained seriously that while he gathered and destroyed all of his windfalls and my-infested fruit, some of his neighbours did absolutely nothing. He urged the immediate proclamation of the Act, which, if rigidly administered from the start, must enforce action on behalf of those whose chief mission appears to be the breeding and preservation of pests.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist. Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be. Last year, for example, in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised. The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

In America it is proposed to reform the whole system of free seed distribution. Up to the present it has been the practice there for Parliaments or Congressmen to use the seed department as one of the chief offices of electioneering. If a member wishes to pay an elector a compliment he uses his influence to have a parcel of seeds sent to him, and the result is a rampant abuse of the whole principle. Enormous quantities of seeds are distributed for very poor results; private seedsmen's business is seriously hampered; and altogether some change is imperative. The new scheme, which is formulated by Dr. Galloway, the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, proposes to discontinue the present system, and to direct attention to the discovery, importation, and judicious distribution of new plants and seeds. The department is sending agricultural explorers to all parts of the world to ascertain new and profitable features of agriculture in foreign countries. For instance, in China and India, and Chinese Turkestan, the cultivation of millets, and bullock barley, to Russia and Turkistan for naked oats; to Han Chung for glutinous rice; to Arabia for improved varieties of dates, and so on. When new varieties are introduced the department will seek the co-operation of leading farmers to give them a thorough trial. Congressmen will have the power to nominate for this work the best men in their electorates, and as the number of men willing to make experiments is always limited the old abuses are expected to cease.

The new American scheme has been carefully subdivided into 15 branches, each aiming at the advancement of specific lines of agriculture. Some of these are—Extension of agriculture (income) growing into States, where it is not now a staple crop, extension of hardy, resistance, and durability of dry land, sowing, distribution of new varieties of cotton, introduction of matting plants and their culture in the United States, improvement of cotton, new tobacco varieties, introduction and testing of alkali-resisting crops, grains for high altitudes, adaptation of winter oats, sugar beet seed growing, improvement of corn, bulb growing in the United States, cultivation of drug plants, dry land arboricultural work, introduction of hardy apples, and introduction and breeding of citrus fruits. When it is considered how much of this particular work would be profitably extended to Australia, the usefulness of an international agricultural association, as is now proposed, is very apparent. We could not, perhaps, co-operate in the actual collection and trials of new plants of seeds, but all countries could arrange for the immediate receipt of the fullest data on the result of the operations.

It is safe to say that farmers here are only in the earliest stages of the successful raising of fat lambs for the export trade. So much depends in forcing the lambs forward to be marketed at about four months old, or soon afterwards, that the fullest consideration has to be paid not only to feed supplies, but also to breeding. The figures recently published showing comparative results of the various crosses at the Wagga and Bathurst experiments demonstrate that a number of the British breeds are almost equally profitable. This is supported, too, in the fluctuating popularity of the various sheep. For instance, the Lincoln is now having a strong revival, while the Romney is also receiving increased attention, and possibly the Shropshire is comparatively not in such a strong vogue as it was last season and a couple of seasons before. Doubtless it will become more and more recognized that different breeds of sheep will be especially suitable in different parts of the country, just as they have been in their evolution in England, and that it is unwise to rush hasty to one breed because it chances to be the fashion at the moment.

RUSH FOR LAND.

# THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

#### FRUIT PESTS.

#### AND THEIR NATURAL ENEMIES.

#### SOME IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

In the history of the world's work the patient labour of the entomologist, and the marvellous results of his research are worthy of an important chapter. It is only now and then, amid a multitude of records of industrial and scientific triumphs, that one hears of a new discovery, these patient investigators, and it is indeed due recognition given to the years of travel and hard work which led up to their success.

For some years past Mr. George Compere has been investigating the pests which threaten to destroy the fruit industry of Australia. His researches have been made on behalf of the Western Australian Government, and have taken him practically all over the world. Mr. Compere arrived in Sydney by the Venture a few days ago from one of these quests. Leaving Western Australia by the Venture, he has made his way to the coast of Southern China, and tracked the parasite—a wasp so tiny as to be almost invisible to the naked eye—into its haunts in Central India. The Entomologist has not travelled out of Ceylon, however, and Mr. Compere's journeys have often taken him into localities where the natives had never seen before a white face or heard the sound of a European voice. As a rule they have left him his investigations of indifference, thereby placing themselves on the same intellectual plane as those people who bring all such enthusiasts under the classification of "bush-haters."

If Mr. Compere has achieved what he claims to have done, he is in the course of his recent travels, gone a long way towards settling the problem of the fruit fly and its allies.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.

The department might go so far as to adopt the initiative, and seek for farmers who would undertake plots of various crops. Such work carries the influence of the experts into a district in a practical manner, which should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Agricultural Department here distributes annually large quantities of various farm and garden seeds to State schools. Seeds for experimental purposes are also sent on application to farmers. In the latter case the quantity is necessarily small, and the department has to be satisfied that the applicant is a bona-fide experimentalist.

Each year a good deal of seed is distributed in this way, but co-operation between farmers and the department is not nearly so general as it might be.

He has been a long time in the few wheat plots started by Mr. Sutton at Temora and Condobolin, and the results were very encouraging. The work appears to have been well carried out, and to have excited decided interest in the districts. Without wasting seeds, the department might send out much more than it does, and the fact that seeds are available should be more widely advertised.</



**MARRIAGES.**  
HENPHILL-SCOTT.—February 14, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, West Pitt-street, Sydney, Victoria. James J. Hobson to Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of the late James S. Scott, of Adelaide, South Australia.

**DEATHS.**  
CAPE.—February 19, at Carlinda, Cooma, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Hardinge, Edgewell-road, widow of the late William Frederick Cape, aged 67 years.

COWLIHAW.—February 21, at Glenworth, Victoria-street, Ashfield, Thomas Cowlihaw. No survivors, by request.

JELLINE.—February 18, at his late residence, Lane-court, Wahroonga, John Henry Jewell, aged 56, late of Cornwall, England.

JOHN.—February 21, 1907, at Newtown, Windsor, Alfred John, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnstone, Punter, to leave Newtown at 11 o'clock a.m. this day (Friday), for Church of England Cemetery, Richmond.

JONES.—February 21, at George-street, Windsor, Alfred, the late loved husband of Mary John, of Kurrajong, aged 35 years. Deeply regretted.

MCCLURE.—February 21, 1907, at Paddington Hospital, Belgrave Street, Paddington, Mr. and Mrs. George McClure, M.R.A.S., Eng., and Katherine George McClure (late of Monman's Bay), aged 19 years. Deeply regretted.

LICHARDSON.—February 20, 1907, at Rushcutters Bay, the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Lichardson Richardson, aged 25.

THOMPSON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. M. Stewart, Waterloo-street, Randwick, Elizabeth Thompson, widow of the late James Thompson, Evans-street, Waverley, aged 69 years. By request no flowers.

WATSFORD.—February 22, 1907, at her parents' residence, Hanwell-street, Parramatta, Emily (Lottie) Young, daughter of James and Mary Watson, aged 23 years and 2 months.

### IN MEMORIAM.

BELLAMY.—In aid and loving remembrance of my deceased husband, who died February 22, 1906. Inherited by his loving wife and family.

BLOOM.—In aid and loving memory of our darling father, who died January 22, 1905, aged 6 years.

FRASER.—In aid and loving memory of our dear son, Robert Horace Burton, who departed this life February 22, 1905, in his 24th year. Inherited by his loving wife, Cecilia Burton.

BURTON.—In aid and loving memory of our dear son, Robert Horace Burton, who departed this life February 22, 1905, in his 24th year. Inherited by his loving wife, Cecilia Burton.

A sudden change, at God's command he fell.

He had not time to say his last words, his dying groan.

That made him hasten to meet his God in heaven.

He had no love but his love for his Master.

He had no mate but his love for his Master.

He had no home but his love for his Master.

He had no friends but his love for his Master.

He had no wealth but his love for his Master.

He had no birth but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.

He had no life but his love for his Master.

He had no death but his love for his Master.



# THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.

MELBOURNE, Thursday.

The President took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

CADEY MOTION.—

The MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS, in reply to Senator Dobson (Tas.) said that in 1905, when under partial State control, the strength of the cadets in the Commonwealth was 10,121.

The Commonwealth had then made

provision for 20,000 junior and 20 senior cadets.

It was now proposed, as a tentative measure, to provide next year for 31,000 juniors and 20 senior cadets.

If this were done, the Government would be prepared to make provision for a further increase.

The cost of uniforms was cut down to a minimum, and still further consideration was to be given to the purchase of material.

It was present intended to make the training of youth compulsory.

The question of dealing with youths over 13 years of age, who leave State schools without having joined a cadet corps, was under consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, in reply to Senator Dobson, said that Ministers, in considering various white labour schemes for the introduction of white labour into the Commonwealth.

WHITE LABOURERS' DAY.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL moved that Government business should take precedence of all other business on Wednesday, January 21, and on Thursdays, when private business should take precedence up till 4.30 p.m.

Senator STEWART (Q.) moved an amendment to make the whole of Thursday private business.

On division the amendment was negatived by 100 to 44.

Further amendment by Senator Tren with (Vic.) to provide for private business being taken after 6.30 p.m. on Thursdays was also negatived, and the original motion was agreed to.

ADDRESS-IN-REPLY.

Senator TRENTHAM, in proceeding with the motion for the adoption of the Address-in-Reply, said that at present between eight and nine million pounds were being spent on the maintenance of the Commonwealth, with our debts, and proposed that the Government might have in its mind for consolidating the debt no system would be satisfactory which did not provide for the creation of a substantial sinking fund.

He also suggested the means of reducing our indebtedness, but in order to legitimately restrict future borrowings there should be Federal control.

Senator DOBSON said that Senator Tren

had only alluded to making an important question which was before the electors, namely, the impossibility of carrying on constitutional Government with three parties in the field.

On the political view of the Commonwealth issue he said that it was one of the greatest calamities.

The Commonwealth was being go

verned by a Minister for nothing but the trick of the trade one who represented the

anti-Socialist party.

Mr. Reid had foiled the political scheme

of the Commonwealth. Before taking office this time Mr. Reid should have endeavoured to form a Liberal Labour government. He

should have proposed to the Imperial Conference that the Commonwealth be given the better of the bargain.

Senator CROFT (V.A.) said that the opinion of the whole of the people of Western Australia was that Sir John Forrest was neither a member of the Ministry nor a member of this Parliament. Sir John Forrest in Western Australia had declared publicly that he intended to seek a candidature even now in the election of Representatives, and he drew up a platform which was the plinth of the Opposition, and of his own party. Had the candidates who had been elected been so foolish as to have been three more Senators and five more members of the House of Representatives seated on the Opposition benches, it looked as if there had been some sort of alliance between the anti-Socialists and the anti-Socialist party. His (Senator's) support of Sir John Forrest should be withdrawn, and the Ministry should justify why Sir John Forrest had said, or they should retire.

Senator GRAY (N.S.W.): The power is in your hands.

Senator CROFT would only support the power which he could get something from them. Sir John Forrest, when he was in Queensland, was a man whom personally he did not regard as fit to be associated with the gentlemen whom he was.

Senator PEARCE (V.A.): The motion for the adoption of the Address-in-Reply was agreed to on the voices.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

On the motion of Senator McGregor, seconded by Senator Gray, Mr. Pearce was elected Chairman of Committees.

ADJOURNMENT.

After further formal matters had been dealt with, the Senate at 10.30 p.m. adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.)

MELBOURNE, Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

MAIL CONTRACT.—

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, replying to Mr. Knox (V.I.), said that a gentleman representing Sir James Laidlow and Sons had arrived in Melbourne.

The Government had received the report that Mr. Beardmore had retired.

Mr. REID, continuing, said the Treasurer had declared that the chances were that the Government would fall under the domination of the Labour party.

They had, he said, already captured

the Finance Committee.

Mr. REID: In the whole course of my life I did nothing of the sort.

Mr. WATSON: Eighteen months after Bishop Redmond's speech you were called by Dr. Dill Mackay.

THE SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. REID: He said he did not want to defend anybody—he wanted to defend his own principles. This thing had altered the political complexion of the affair in Australia. That was the aggressor. The only way to put down socialist agitation was to give the people a chance to express their views.

Mr. WATSON: Hear, hear.

Mr. REID: Oh, yes! But sectarianism put you in.

Mr. WATSON: Those who started it did not have it work as they expected it. The hon. member was one of those who had encouraged

Mr. REID: In the whole course of my life I did nothing of the sort.

Mr. WATSON: Eighteen months after Bishop Redmond's speech you were called by Dr. Dill Mackay.

THE SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. REID: He said that for 15 or 16 years he had not said a word, but there was a limit to that endurance. There was true that his soundest supporters at the time he was retiring had a most generous support from some of them, and the great mass of the people outside politics had a great influence by such utterances.

The whole thing was put down by both sides, and they could not bring about a better result by affecting to shut their eyes.

There was the difference in the world between the man who resisted oppression and the man who gave in. Organisation must be met by organisation.

A MEMBER: Where was the organisation on their side?

Mr. REID: That one side has been organised and the other has not.

MR. GLYNN: As a Catholic, I take my views from nobody.

Mr. REID: He said he was sure that was no. Mr. Reid, continuing, said the Treasurer had declared that the chances were that the Government would fall under the domination of the Labour party.

They had, he said, already captured

the Finance Committee.

Mr. REID: The Treasurer: That is when they were born.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: If the hon. gentleman did feel the yoke on his neck, it was to be hoped that he would develop suicidal mania, such as had been attributed to him.

Mr. REID: But the hon. member, who had associated with a South Sea cannibal, who would fatten his victim before devouring him. He wished the place on record, his last opinion of the administrative ability of Captain Barton.

He had prepared a man as Administrator who would look after the interests of the natives to a man who would not. In regard to the Navigation Act, he was to be expected to support their destination being an island in the Australian Bight, somewhere near Eudunda.

Mr. Reid, continuing, said the Treasurer had been associated with liberal legislation in Victoria. The only question was whether he was an ally with the Labor party.

Mr. REID: The Treasurer: That is when they were born.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it when he was in the West. He has changed his mind since.

Mr. REID: That was the title of the hon. gentleman would not forgive the Labour party for it was all right when they supported him for years; but when they took office for him it was terrible.

Mr. REID: Still he was prepared to bear the yoke under the same party.

Mr. REID: He said he was full up it







